

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines close together, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day, \$1.16
do 3 " " 1.00
do 1 week, " 3.00
do 2 " " 4.00
do 3 " " 5.00
do 4 " " 6.00
do 5 " " 7.00
do 6 " " 8.00
do 7 " " 9.00
do 8 " " 10.00
do 9 " " 11.00
do 10 " " 12.00
do 11 " " 13.00
do 12 " " 14.00
do 13 " " 15.00
do 14 " " 16.00
do 15 " " 17.00
do 16 " " 18.00
do 17 " " 19.00
do 18 " " 20.00
do 19 " " 21.00
do 20 " " 22.00
do 21 " " 23.00
do 22 " " 24.00
do 23 " " 25.00
do 24 " " 26.00
do 25 " " 27.00
do 26 " " 28.00
do 27 " " 29.00
do 28 " " 30.00
do 29 " " 31.00
do 30 " " 32.00
do 31 " " 33.00
do 32 " " 34.00
do 33 " " 35.00
do 34 " " 36.00
do 35 " " 37.00
do 36 " " 38.00
do 37 " " 39.00
do 38 " " 40.00
do 39 " " 41.00
do 40 " " 42.00
do 41 " " 43.00
do 42 " " 44.00
do 43 " " 45.00
do 44 " " 46.00
do 45 " " 47.00
do 46 " " 48.00
do 47 " " 49.00
do 48 " " 50.00
do 49 " " 51.00
do 50 " " 52.00
do 51 " " 53.00
do 52 " " 54.00
do 53 " " 55.00
do 54 " " 56.00
do 55 " " 57.00
do 56 " " 58.00
do 57 " " 59.00
do 58 " " 60.00
do 59 " " 61.00
do 60 " " 62.00
do 61 " " 63.00
do 62 " " 64.00
do 63 " " 65.00
do 64 " " 66.00
do 65 " " 67.00
do 66 " " 68.00
do 67 " " 69.00
do 68 " " 70.00
do 69 " " 71.00
do 70 " " 72.00
do 71 " " 73.00
do 72 " " 74.00
do 73 " " 75.00
do 74 " " 76.00
do 75 " " 77.00
do 76 " " 78.00
do 77 " " 79.00
do 78 " " 80.00
do 79 " " 81.00
do 80 " " 82.00
do 81 " " 83.00
do 82 " " 84.00
do 83 " " 85.00
do 84 " " 86.00
do 85 " " 87.00
do 86 " " 88.00
do 87 " " 89.00
do 88 " " 90.00
do 89 " " 91.00
do 90 " " 92.00
do 91 " " 93.00
do 92 " " 94.00
do 93 " " 95.00
do 94 " " 96.00
do 95 " " 97.00
do 96 " " 98.00
do 97 " " 99.00
do 98 " " 100.00
Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each
for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special Notices, (noted and kept inside, having pre-
cedence of ordinary advertisements,) 50 per cent additional.
Notices of Marriage, Births, Deaths, Fire Com-
pagnies, &c., half price.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
be sent back and charged for accordingly.
All Insurance Advertisements must be paid for in ad-
vance. This will not be varied from.
Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

advertising bills collectable quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and retail booksellers and Stationers, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Beede's Hotel Store, Rockbridge, two doors south of the Baptist Church.

L. J. BARROWS,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Main streets, Oct. 1st, 1863.

H. B. JOHNSON,
Attic. Office in Jackman & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis., apothecary.

J. M. MAX,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

A. PHURHAM, N. G.,
WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week. A. Phurham, N. G.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

M. DODGE - PLEASE.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

J. H. W. NANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

JOHN M. CASE,
Attorney at Law, office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee, Wis., Janesville, Wis., a. 21

J. M. MAX,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

A. O. F.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

MERRILL & COMSTOCK,
Attorneys at Law. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

Attorneys at Law. Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mill streets, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MEMPHIS.

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

NUMBER 91.

The Daily Gazette
ESTABLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES HOLT, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Translating close matter, or its equivalent in space,

1 Square foot, \$75.

do 3 weeks, 20.

do 1 week, 5.

do 3 months, 8.

do 6 months, 15.

do 1 year, 30.

do 2 years, 60.

do 3 years, 120.

do 4 years, 240.

do 5 years, 480.

do 6 years, 960.

do 7 years, 1920.

do 8 years, 3840.

do 9 years, 7680.

do 10 years, 15360.

do 11 years, 30720.

do 12 years, 61440.

do 13 years, 122880.

do 14 years, 245760.

do 15 years, 491520.

do 16 years, 983040.

do 17 years, 1966080.

do 18 years, 3932160.

do 19 years, 7864320.

do 20 years, 15728640.

do 21 years, 31457280.

do 22 years, 62914560.

do 23 years, 125829120.

do 24 years, 251658240.

do 25 years, 503316480.

do 26 years, 1006632960.

do 27 years, 2013265920.

do 28 years, 4026531840.

do 29 years, 8053063680.

do 30 years, 16106127360.

do 31 years, 32212254720.

do 32 years, 64424509440.

do 33 years, 128849018880.

do 34 years, 257698037760.

do 35 years, 515396075520.

do 36 years, 103079215080.

do 37 years, 206158430160.

do 38 years, 412316860320.

do 39 years, 824633720640.

do 40 years, 1649267441280.

do 41 years, 3298534882560.

do 42 years, 6597069765120.

do 43 years, 13194139530240.

do 44 years, 26388279060480.

do 45 years, 52776558120960.

do 46 years, 105553116241920.

do 47 years, 211106232483840.

do 48 years, 422212464967680.

do 49 years, 844424929935360.

do 50 years, 1688849859870720.

do 51 years, 3377699719741440.

do 52 years, 6755399439482880.

do 53 years, 1351079887896560.

do 54 years, 2702159775793120.

do 55 years, 5404319551586240.

do 56 years, 1080863910317280.

do 57 years, 2161727820634560.

do 58 years, 4323455641269120.

do 59 years, 8646911282538240.

do 60 years, 1729382256566480.

do 61 years, 3458764513132960.

do 62 years, 6917529026265920.

do 63 years, 13835058052531840.

do 64 years, 27670116105063680.

do 65 years, 55340232210127360.

do 66 years, 11068046420254720.

do 67 years, 22136092840509440.

do 68 years, 44272185681018880.

do 69 years, 88544371362037760.

do 70 years, 17708874272407520.

do 71 years, 35417748544815040.

do 72 years, 70835497089630080.

do 73 years, 141670994179260160.

do 74 years, 283341988358520320.

do 75 years, 566683976717040640.

do 76 years, 1133367953434081280.

do 77 years, 2266735906868162560.

do 78 years, 4533471813736325120.

do 79 years, 9066943627472650240.

do 80 years, 18133887254945200480.

do 81 years, 36267774509890400960.

do 82 years, 72535549019780801920.

do 83 years, 145071098039561603840.

do 84 years, 290142196079123207680.

do 85 years, 580284392158246415360.

do 86 years, 1160568784316492030720.

do 87 years, 2321137568632984061440.

do 88 years, 4642275137265968122880.

do 89 years, 9284540274531936245760.

do 90 years, 1856908054906387249520.

do 91 years, 3713816109812774499040.

do 92 years, 7427632219625548998080.

do 93 years, 14855264439251097996160.

do 94 years, 29710528878502195992320.

do 95 years, 59421057757004391984640.

do 96 years, 118842115514008783969280.

do 97 years, 237684231028017577938560.

do 98 years, 475368462056035155877120.

do 99 years, 950736924112070311754240.

do 100 years, 190147384824014062350840.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriver.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Also, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lakestreet, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by B. J. RICHARDSON.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Call at the Store of

RICE, GAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment!

HOOP SKIRTS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a large invoice of skirts, and now offer the following to ladies at the lowest price:

BOUGHT LARGELY

of first class importers, who, under the influence of the

SACRIFICE MANY DESIRABLE GOODS.

at 50 cents on the dollar of the prices ruling on every article in the public market.

DO WIDE TAPE. DO

DO DIADEMS. DO

DO NARROW TAPE. DO

We have the BEST and LARGEST assortment for

YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS

to be found in the city.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NOAH NEWELL,

Wholesale and retail druggist, at Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of Main street, Janesville, Wis.

J. G. COLE, M. D.

Homoeopathic and Surgeon, Office at Beale's Hat Store, residence, 100 feet south of the Baptist Church.

J. L. BARRON,

Surgeon and Physician, office at the corner of Academy and Main streets, Oct. 1st, 1862.

MR. J. JOHNSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, office in Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

DR. J. B. LEWIS,

Surgeon and Physician, office at 100 feet west of the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

DR. J. B. LEWIS,

Surgeon and Physician, office at 100 feet west of the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

DR. J. B. LEWIS,

</div

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, June 26, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Constitution as It Is and the Union as It Was.

There is a certain class of political hypocrites who rail at republicans, (among whom we include the Monitor of this city,) about restoring the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." In the same breath they insist that the war could have been prevented by adopting the Crittenden compromise. They do not reflect that this would have involved a change of the constitution to suit the slaveholders. Because republicans were opposed to meddling with the "Constitution as it is," and against making it what it is not, they are condemned by these consistent reasoners.

Can the Union be restored as it was before the war? Can the bombardment of Fort Sumter be recalled? Can the history of rebel atrocities be buried in oblivion?

Can the battle fields be forgotten, or the lives of Union soldiers, sacrificed by the infernal rebel leaders in orrescent revolt, be restored? The Union as it was—look at the "track of desolation" where the armies have contended—can that be restored? It is vain to talk about restoring to the country its precious lives, its treasures, and its property, destroyed by this unholy rebellion.

The old politicians may look back at the "flesh-pots of Egypt," and sigh for the time to return, when northern doughfaces and southern aristocrats sat down in conventions and divided the government between them, but those days have vanished forever. No such Union as that can ever come again. Those who refuse to recognize the progress made during the last two bloody years in political ideas, are of the class who learn nothing. They are of course unprepared to accept the truth that the soul of this great republic "is marching on" to a higher and a freer destiny amid the smoke of battle. As well might we expect the earthquake to yield up its buried cities, or that continents upheaved by internal convulsions should sink again to their former places, as to anticipate that every thing will be restored to its former condition, after this stupendous rebellion is put down. None but a dreamer can expect it. The Union will stand, but it will be a new Union, like the "new heaven" spoken of, purified by fire.

In that "good time coming" when there will be a solid and lasting peace, based upon freedom and justice to all men, the bunks of the old dispensation will be as much out of place as Satan in the celestial spheres, and our private opinion is that they will all, (cloven-foot included,) take up their abode together—somewhere else.

A Sure Test.

When you find a newspaper full of censure of arbitrary arrests, declaring every act of the government a violation of the constitution and an infringement of law, prating about civil courts and military despotism, denouncing abolitionists, preaching the immaculate honesty of the democratic party, and groaning about free speech and a free press, while it has not a word of condemnation of the rebellion or an expression of sympathy with the efforts to put it down, you can safely conclude that that paper is at heart disloyal, and lacks only the courage to openly sustain the rebellion and unite with the rebels for the overthrow of the government.

WHY HOOKER IS NOT HEARD FROM.—

The silence in regard to the action and position of Gen. Hooker's army has attracted the attention of every one. The explanation is said to be this: Gen. Hooker sent a confidential dispatch to the associated press, making a request not to publish anything whatever relative to the movements of the army of the Potowmack, and especially not to mention where his headquarters were, but after a battle he did not care how severely they criticised the conduct of himself and officers. The press has kindly respected Gen. Hooker's wishes, and therefore, during the past week, no notice whatever of the movements of Hooker's army has appeared in the loyal prints.

The Washington Star a few days since said—"Some of the northern papers seem distressed with the fear that Hooker is idling away precious time in the neighborhood of Washington while Lee is rapidly getting away from his grasp. Were we at liberty to enlighten our contemporaries, they would see they were never more mistaken."

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.—A Baltimore correspondent says of this fight: The 6th Maryland suffered a loss of 300, and the Pennsylvania regiment brought back to the ferry only 61 men. This is successful retreat, than whom none is more brilliant in our records, was owing, independently of individual heroism, to the fact that the regiments maintained the utmost discipline and good order. They fought as regiments without confusion, and returned, after a fatiguing march, solidly and united to Harper's Ferry. Our whole force engaged at any time was not more than 6,000. The force of the enemy could not have been less than 30,000!

Talkers will refrain from evil speaking, when listeners refrain from evil hearing.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Editorial Convention.

The Madison Patriot of yesterday contains the official proceedings of the 7th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editorial Association, at La Crosse, commencing on the 17th and closing on the 19th of June. Seventy-four regular and several honorary members were present. A request was received from the secretary of the State Historical Society for a regular contribution of each newspaper printed in the state, and illustrating by several examples the value of a bound file of newspapers. A tax of \$1 was assessed on each member to pay the expenses of printing the proceedings of the association. Messrs. Ballou, Blakeslee, Webb, Walworth and Page were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of deceased members, and subsequently reported a series in relation to C. J. Allen of the Ripon Times, George W. Wolf of the Viroqua Expositor, W. C. Rogers of the La Crosse Republican, and L. O. Shadrack a veteran printer, late resident of Grant county.

Messrs. J. R. Bohan, A. J. Turner, S. D. Carpenter, M. M. Pomeroy and J. Walworth were appointed a committee to attend to the interests of the craft in the legislature. A series of resolutions relating to the duties and privileges of the press in regard to criticising the acts of the government in the suppression of the present rebellion were introduced—one by S. D. Carpenter of the Madison Patriot; a second (or "set-off") by Mr. Page of the Madison Journal; a third by Mr. Bennett of the Elkhorn Independent, and a fourth by Mr. Andrews of the Boscombe Broad Axe. These were referred to a committee which made disagreeing reports, and the association finally laid the whole matter on the table without action.

The following resolutions were adopted: Thanking the committee who prepared the memorial to the last legislature in relation to legal advertising and legal fees for the same.

Disapproving the practice of editorial "stealing."

Accepting an invitation for a steamboat excursion up the river.

For the appointment of a committee to report a plan for an editors' monument in the Capitol park.

Requesting a short auto-biography of each member of the association, for publication.

Requesting each member to furnish the State Historical Society with a photograph of himself.

Offering a premium of \$10 for the best essay on "The Model Printing Office," to be read at the next meeting of the association.

Tendering thanks to various persons for hospitalities received, and to the officers of the association.

Designating Madison as the next place of meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. C. Sanford, Racine.

Vice Presidents—J. R. Bohan, Ozaakee; J. Walworth, Richland; W. C. Webb, Waukesha.

Corresponding Secretary—S. D. Carpenter, Madison.

Recording Secretary—Lute A. Taylor, Prescott.

Treasurer—George Hyer, Madison.

Executive Committee—J. T. Mosek, Watertown; A. J. Turner, Portage.

The annual address was prepared and read by George Hyer, and the poem was sent in by George C. Ginty, who was unable to be present.

An excursion up the river closed the proceedings, which all seemed to be pleased with, and sent the participants home feeling better for a holiday cessation from work, and generally satisfied with all they saw, received and performed. We regret that we were ourselves unable to be present, and take a hand in the business and amusements of the convention.

A Riot in Chicago—Enrolling Officers Stopped and Injured.

A. H. Carter and J. B. Bailey are the enrolling officers in the 4th ward of this city, and have experienced considerable difficulty in getting a certain class of residents on 4th Avenue (Buffalo street) to give their names. At noon to-day they went down with Deputy Marshal Webb to arrest four of these contumacious individuals. They succeeded in arresting two men, when the whole neighborhood—men, women and children—some three hundred in all—turned out to resist the officers and rescue the men. They hurled stones, brickbats, bottles, clubs and other missiles, and the officers were forced to leave to save their lives. Mr. Carter was struck on the head with stones, receiving serious wounds, and rendered insensible. He was taken to a drug store, and restoratives were applied. It is feared the wound is dangerous. Mr. Bailey, the other enrolling officer, was also struck on the side of his face, leaving a bad gash. Deputy Marshal Webb also received some slight injuries. One of the arrested men is in custody; the other escaped.

There is a regular rebellion against law and order on 4th avenue, in the 4th ward, south of 12th street. We learn that Provost Marshal James and Deputy Marshal Webb, with a force of policemen, have gone down to the "seat of war" to quell the disturbance, arrest the ringleaders, and restore peace.—Journal of the 26th.

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO.—Another immense grain elevator, said to be the largest in the world, has just been finished in Chicago, and still another, of equal size, is nearly completed. They have been built in the most substantial manner, and are furnished throughout with the most perfect machinery, including a large number of Fairbanks' 600 Bushel Hopper Scales, which insures correct weight to buyers and sellers of grain. The amount of grain which can be handled in these elevators in a single day is enormous. The increased production of grain in the northwest is perhaps shown in no way more clearly than by the rapid increase in Chicago of the facilities for receiving and shipping it.

CONFORTING.—When the rebels were at Green Castle, Pennsylvania, the copperheads attempted to ingratiate themselves into the favor of their southern friends, but invariably met with cold comfort. Their treason to the north was denounced by the rebels. Gen. Jenkins remarked to one of them that "if he had been President Lincoln he would have hanged Vallandigham a year ago; that he was a traitor, and the south did not want our rubbish."

Talkers will refrain from evil speaking, when listeners refrain from evil hearing.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

From Vicksburg.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
THE DIVISION, 17TH ARMY CORP.,
VICKSBURG, JUN 12, 1863.

Dear Sirs:—I have just received the package you sent me, containing the linen shirts, hose, medicines, &c., and for which I am one thousand times obliged. Please tender my kindest regards to the fair ladies who made the shirts, &c., and also to Mr. Parker, for kindly remembering a poor soldier boy. Your official envelope, containing "strengthening plasters," (alias pocket handkerchiefs,) has arrived, also, and I am much obliged to you for them, as I was just about out. The quartermaster's department has, or will change hands in a few days, and Spencer Eldridge and myself will leave for the 12th Wisconsin battery to-morrow, and take the field again for a while, and also hope to have a hand in at the fall of Vicksburg.

Our poor division (7th) is reduced to 3,000 effective men, and when it left Milliken's Bend, La., in May, it numbered 7,500 as brave boys as ever shouldered a musket. The 2d brigade of our division, in the last charge upon Vicksburg, went into that charge 1,900 strong, and came back to camp with 833 men. Col. Boomer, commanding the brigade, was killed. An awful slaughter, but they made many rebels bite the dust. Six men of one regiment placed the American flag on the outside of the rebel breastworks, and fought under it for four hours, and scored of rebels paid the penalty for their temerity in venturing to lay hands on that glorious old flag. About dusk our boys carried it back to their regiment in triumph. From this you may imagine the close quarters they were in, and how fiercely raged the conflict.

The negroes had a fight at Milliken's Bend, and although I wrote you from that place that I thought they would run at the first smell of powder, I must admit they fought bravely; and the fact of the matter is, that if the government will only place good officers over them, they will be the greatest terror to the rebels.

They have old sores to mend, and I assure you there will be no sympathy, or no quarter on either side. Will do you good to see them drill. They pick up the manuel much faster than white men, and O, how it sets them up when they receive a musket and United States uniform; and they show their approbation by making the old musket "shine like a nigger's heel." In the fight at the Bend, the negroes lost about 20 killed and 150 wounded. They used the bayonet, stock and barrel. One fellow shot one rebel, bayonetted another, and finished the third by knocking his brains out with the butt of his musket. Another took his old master prisoner, brought him in to his officers and introduced him as "My ole massa." He was a pretty good fellow.

I wrote to you about two weeks ago, saying that it would take forty thousand men to raise the siege of Vicksburg. To-day, it would take one hundred thousand. Don't feel uneasy—we have a sure thing. It will take a little time, but better take a few weeks than to lose fifteen or twenty thousand men. We are all willing to wait. We have all been at the door, and have seen the elephant; we got into the trench, but could not climb them. I gave you an account of the part our regiment and brigade took in the storming of the works, in a letter written a few days after the fight.

Our lines are so close to the enemy now that the men of the two armies can converse with each other, and I am informed that 400 federal guns frown on the besieged city. Bombarding is kept up morning and evening, and by the mortar boats during the night. The middle of the days are so hot that both armies lay off in the shade.

Our sharpshooters lay so close to the rebel forts that it is almost impossible for them to work their guns. If a man sticks his head above the works he is sure to get a dozen bullets sent at him. To day General Grant is thundering away at them with all his artillery, and we are having the biggest 4th of July here now—a day you ever read about. It commenced this morning, and for 48 hours 400 guns will throw shot and shell into the enemy's works; some of them throw shot that weigh over 200 lbs. Men are at work mining the forts, and some of them will soon be torn to atoms with powder.

We have three large siege guns in position, and as luck would have it, they were bring into the enemy's lines when we arrived.

John and the Major did not know what to make of them. They said it was the first time they ever saw guns fired with shot or shell, and I thought so myself, to see their long faces when the old things would bust, and make things fly every way.

We have some 300 guns bearing on Vicksburg, and I believe we are going to give them a salvo which will last for two days without intermission, from all the guns along the line; also the mortar boats and the gunboats on the river. "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

We are going to follow out that old adage with Pemberton and his crew; at least we will try the efficacy of the thing with them.

The city is doomed to destruction if they do not surrender. Gen. Grant stated that some of these fine structures would have the polish knocked off them before many days. Grant has received about 25,000 reinforcements from Schofield and Burnside, and as Joe Johnston has made his appearance in our rear with some 30,000 greybacks, there will be fun on both sides of Grant's lines.

Our rear is well protected, and there is no fear of defeat, as we have men enough to warn the wax in old Johnston's ear as well as Vicksburg. I have just visited, with Major Bailey and Wingate, 80 fine pieces of artillery that we captured from the rebels. They are fine brass pieces, with caissons attached, and ready for use. I don't think they can scrape up ten pieces of artillery in this part of the country to play against Grant's rear. They have some awful big guns in Vicksburg, but they cannot reach us in the rear, as they are all in the river batteries.

This is my last letter till the place falls, as we intend to spend the 4th of July in the rebel stronghold.

I have quite recovered from my late illness, and hope to have a hand in breaking the backbone of rebellion in the taking of Vicksburg.

Thankful for past favors, I am yours, ARCHY.

To D. S. GLASSCOFF, Esq.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

CAMP OF THE 8TH WISCONSIN,

JUN 12, 1863.

Thinking perhaps you might like to hear something from the army, and learn how the boys all get along, and having some leisure time, I thought I would write you a few lines.

Yours truly, W. B. BRITTON,

Major 8th W. I. V.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

CAMP OF THE 8TH WISCONSIN,

JUN 12, 1863.

Thinking perhaps you might like to hear something from the army, and learn how the boys all get along, and having some leisure time, I thought I would write you a few lines.

On the 2d of May, our division left camp at Duckport, leaving tents and knapsacks, taking only a wool blanket and oil cloth.

On the sixth day out we reached Hard Times' landing, on the Louisiana shore,

where one regiment was taken on board the gunboat Louisiana, and landed at

Grand Gulf. There is no need of giving a description of this point, of which you have already had so many. Here we were given three days rations, to last five, and off we traveled the next day. Nothing of interest transpired until the day before the fight at Raymond, when our advance met a small force of the enemy, which had burned a bridge and delayed us till next day, or we should probably have had the fight there, as they were on our road and well on the way. The rebel army would then move rapidly north, having in the

buildings at us, and we fired the buildings. We have Taylor's Chicago battery with us now, six guns, and they did some splendid shooting in the engagement at Mechanicsburg.

We arrived at Haines' Bluff on last Sunday night, and Monday night Mower's brigade was ordered to Young's Point, to protect government stores and gunboats, and to guard against the rebels coming over from Vicksburg and destroying the mortar boats, which are giving them so much trouble. We expect some trouble here from the force that attacked the negro regiment at Milliken's, last Sunday, but I think the blacks gave them a dose that will regulate them for a short time. We don't want to hear any more about negroes fighting. I have made many inquiries, and all agree that the negroes fought bravely, and used the bayonet freely. I talked with one of the 9th Louisiana, who was wounded in the foot and through the arm. I asked him if he shot many times. "Yes, sir," said he, "I shot right smart, and I punched with my bayonet, too." "What?" said I, "you don't mean to say you killed a rebel with your bayonet?" "Oh yes, sir; I'm sure I killed him, for I put the bayonet clear plumb through him, and he just light over on his back, and I know he is done gone dead, sure." I asked him, if the gunboats had not come up as they did, if he did not think the rebels would have whipped them. "Well, master," said he, "you see, there was sure four of them to one of us, and I think they would after a while get the best of us, for you see they had so many that they would soon have all killed, and then you know we could not done any more wid 'em." I think that pretty good. If they intend to fight until they are all killed, I think they will do to use for soldiers. I wish there were five hundred thousand of them in the field, to-day.

I wrote to you about two weeks ago, saying that it would take forty thousand men to raise the siege of Vicksburg. To-day, it would take one hundred thousand. Don't feel uneasy—we have a sure thing. It will take a little time, but better take a few weeks than to lose fifteen or twenty thousand men. We are all willing to wait. We have all been at the door, and have seen the elephant; we got into the trench, but could not climb them. I gave you an account of the part our regiment and brigade took in the storming of the works, in a letter written a few days after the fight.

Our lines are so close to the enemy now that the men of the two armies can converse with each other, and I am informed that 400 federal guns frown on the besieged city. Bombarding is kept up morning and evening, and by the mortar boats during the night. The middle of the days are so hot that both armies lay off in the shade.

Our sharpshooters lay so close to the rebel forts that it is almost impossible for them to work their guns. If

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.
Friday Evening, June 26, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard' sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Constitution and It Is and the
Union as It Was.

There is a certain class of political hypocrites who rail at republicans, (among whom we include the Monitor of this city,) about restoring the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." In the same breath they insist that the war could have been prevented by adopting the Crittenden compromise. They do not reflect that this would have involved a change of the constitution to suit the slaveholders. Because republicans were opposed to meddling with the "Constitution as it is," and against making it what it is not, they are condemned by these consistent reasoners.

Can the Union be restored as it was before the war? Can the bombardment of Fort Sumter be recalled? Can the history of rebel atrocities be buried in oblivion? Can the battle fields be forgotten, or the lives of Union soldiers, sacrificed by the infernal rebel leaders in countless revolts be restored? The Union as it was—look at the "track of desolation" where the armies have contended—can that be restored? It is vain to talk about restoring to the country its precious lives, its treasures, and its property, destroyed by this unholy rebellion.

The old politicians may look back at the "fish-ponds of Egypt," and sigh for the time to return, when northern doughfaces and southern aristocrats sat down in conventions and divided the government between them, but those days have vanished forever. No such Union as that can ever come again. Those who refuse to recognize the progress made during the last two bloody years in political ideas, are of the class who learn nothing. They are of course unprepared to accept the truth that the soul of this great republic "is marching on" to a higher and a freer destiny amid the smoke of battle. As well might we expect the earthquake to yield up its buried cities, or that continents upheaved by internal convulsions should sink again to their former places, as to anticipate that every thing will be restored to its former condition, after this stupendous rebellion is put down. None but a dreamer can expect it. The Union will stand, but it will be a new Union, like the "new heaven" spoken of, purified by fire.

In that "good time coming" when there will be a solid and lasting peace, based upon freedom and justice to all men, the hunkers of the old dispensation will be as much out of place as Satan in the celestial spheres, and our private opinion is that they will all, (cloven-foot included,) take up their abode together—somewhere else.

A Sure Test.

When you find a newspaper full of censures of arbitrary arrests, declaring every act of the government a violation of the constitution and an infringement of law, prating about civil courts and military despotism, denouncing abolitionists, preaching the immaculate honesty of the democratic party, and groaning about free speech and a free press, while it has not a word of condemnation of the rebellion or an expression of sympathy with the efforts to put it down, you can safely conclude that that paper is at heart disloyal, and lacks only the courage to openly sustain the rebellion and unite with the rebels for the overthrow of the government.

WHY HOOKER IS NOT HEARD FROM.—The silence in regard to the action and position of Gen. Hooker's army has attracted the attention of every one. The explanation is said to be this: Gen. Hooker sent a confidential dispatch to the associated press, making a request not to publish anything whatever relative to the movements of the army of the Potomac, and especially not to mention where his headquarters were, but after a battle he did not care how severely they criticised the conduct of himself and officers. The press has kindly respected Gen. Hooker's wishes, and therefore, during the past week, no notice whatever of the movements of Hooker's army has appeared in the loyal prints.

The Washington Star a few days since said—"Some of the northern papers seem distressed with the fear that Hooker is idling away precious time in the neighborhood of Washington while Lee is rapidly getting away from his grasp. Were we at liberty to enlighten our cotemporaries, they would see they were never more mistaken."

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.—A Baltimore correspondent says of this fight: The 6th Maryland suffered a loss of 300, and the Pennsylvania regiment brought back to the ferry only 51 men. This successful retreat, than which none is more brilliant in our records, was owing, independently of individual heroism, to the fact that the regiments maintained the utmost discipline and good order. They fought as regiments without confusion, and returned, after a fatiguing march, solidly and unitedly to Harper's Ferry. Our whole force engaged at any time was not more than 6,000. The force of the enemy could not have been less than 30,000.

Talkers will refrain from evil speaking when listeners refrain from evil hearing.

Editorial Convention.

The Madison Patriot of yesterday contains the official proceedings of the 7th annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editorial Association, at La Crosse, commencing on the 17th and closing on the 19th of June. Seventy-four regular and several honorary members were present. A request was received from the secretary of the State Historical Society for a regular contribution of each newspaper printed in the state, and illustrating by several examples the value of a bound file of newspapers. A tax of \$1 was assessed on each member to pay the expenses of printing the proceedings of the association. Messrs. Ballou, Blakeslee, Webb, Walworth and Page were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of deceased members, and subsequently reported a series in relation to C. J. Allen of the Ripon Times, George W. Wolf of the Viroqua Expositor, W. C. Rogers of the La Crosse Republican, and L. O. Shrader a veteran printer, late resident of Grant county.

Messrs. J. R. Bohan, A. J. Turner, S. D. Carpenter, M. M. Pomeroy and J. Walworth were appointed a committee to attend to the interests of the craft in the legislature. A series of resolutions relating to the duties and privileges of the press in regard to criticising the acts of the government in the suppression of the present rebellion were introduced—one by S. D. Carpenter of the Madison Patriot; a second (or "set-off") by Mr. Page of the Madison Journal; a third by Mr. Bennett of the Elkhorn Independent, and a fourth by Mr. Andrews of the Boscombe Broad Axe. These were referred to a committee which made disagreeing reports, and the association finally laid the whole matter on the table without action.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Thanking the committee who prepared the memorial to the last legislature in relation to legal advertising and legal fees for the same.

Disapproving the practice of editorial "stealing."

Accepting an invitation for a steamboat excursion up the river.

For the appointment of a committee to report a plan for an editor's monument in the Capitol park.

Requesting a short auto-biography of each member of the association, for publication.

Requesting each member to furnish the State Historical Society with a photograph of himself.

Offering a premium of \$10 for the best essay on "The Model Printing Office," to be read at the next meeting of the association.

Tendering thanks to various persons for hospitalities received, and to the officers of the association.

Designating Madison as the next place of meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. C. Sanford, Racine.

Vice Presidents—J. R. Bohan, Ozaukee; J. Walworth, Richland; W. C. Webb, Walworth.

Corresponding Secretary—S. D. Carpenter, Madison.

Recording Secretary—Lute A. Taylor, Prescott.

Treasurer—George Hyer, Madison.

Executive Committee—J. T. Moak, Watertown; A. J. Turner, Portage.

The annual address was prepared and read by George Hyer, and the poem was sent in by George C. Ginty, who was unable to be present.

An excursion up the river closed the proceedings, which all seemed to be pleased with, and sent the participants home feeling better for a holiday cessation from work, and generally satisfied with all they saw, received and performed. We regret that we were ourselves unable to be present, and take a hand in the business and amusements of the convention.

A Riot in Chicago—Enrolling Officers Stopped and Injured.

A. H. Carter and J. B. Bailey are the enrolling officers in the 4th ward of this city, and have experienced considerable difficulty in getting a certain class of residents on 4th Avenue (Buffalo street) to give their names. At noon to day they went down with Deputy Marshal Webb to arrest four of these contumacious individuals. They succeeded in arresting two men, when the whole neighborhood—men, women and children—some three hundred in all—turned out to resist the officers and rescue the men. They hurled stones, brickbats, bottles, clubs and other missiles, and the officers were forced to leave to save their lives. Mr. Carter was struck on the head with stones, receiving serious wounds, and rendered insensible. He was taken to a drug store, and restoratives were applied. It is feared the wound is dangerous. Mr. Bailey, the other enrolling officer, was also struck on the side of his face, leaving a bad gash. Deputy Marshal Webb also received some slight injuries. One of the arrested men is in custody; the other escaped.

There is a regular rebellion against law and order on 4th avenue, in the 4th ward, south of 12th street. We learn that Prof. Marshal James and Deputy Marshal Webb, with a force of policemen, have gone down to the "seat of war" to quell the disturbance, arrest the ringleaders, and restore peace.—Journal of the 25th.

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN CHICAGO.—Another immense grain elevator, said to be the largest in the world, has just been finished in Chicago, and still another, of equal size, is nearly completed. They have been built in the most substantial manner, and are furnished throughout with the most perfect machinery, including a large number of Fairbanks' 500 Bushel Hopper Scales, which insure correct weight to buyers and sellers of grain. The amount of grain which can be handled in these elevators in a single day is enormous. The increased production of grain in the northwest is perhaps shown in no way more clearly than by the rapid increase in Chicago of the facilities for receiving and shipping it.

CONFORTING.—When the rebels were at Green Castle, Pennsylvania, the copperheads attempted to ingratiate themselves into the favor of their southern friends, but invariably met with cold comfort. Their reason to the north was denounced by the rebels. Gen. Jenkins remarked to one of them that "if he had been President Lincoln he would have hanged Vandalia a year ago; that he was a traitor, and the south did not want our rubbish."

From Vicksburg.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
7th Division, Vicksburg, June 13, 1863.

Dear Brother—I have just received the package you sent me, containing the linen shirts, hose, medicines, &c., and for which I am one thousand times obliged. Please tender my kindest regards to the fair ladies who made the shirts, &c., and also to Mr. Parker, for kindly remembering a poor soldier boy. Your official envelope, containing "strengthening plasters" (alias pocket handkerchiefs), had arrived, also, and I am much obliged to you for them, as I was just about out. The quartermaster's department has, or will change hands in a few days, and Spencer Eldridge and myself will leave for the 12th Wisconsin battery to-morrow, and take the field again for awhile, and also hope to have a hand in at the fall of Vicksburg.

Our poor division (7th) is reduced to 3,000 effective men, and when it left Milliken's Bend, La., in May, it numbered 7,500 brave boys as ever shouldered a musket. The 2d brigade of our division, in the last charge upon Vicksburg, went into that charge 1900 strong, and came back to camp with 833 men. Col. Boomer, commanding the brigade, was killed. An awful slaughter, but they made many rebels bite the dust. Six men of one regiment placed the American flag on the outside of the rebel breastworks, and fought under it for four hours, and scores of rebels paid the penalty for their temerity in venturing to lay hands on that glorious old flag. About dusk our boys carried it back to their regiment in triumph. From this you may imagine the close quarters they were in, and how fiercely raged the conflict.

The negroes had a fight at Milliken's Bend, and although I wrote you once from that place that I thought they would run at the first smell of powder, I must admit they fought bravely; and the fact of the matter is, that if the government will only place good officers over them, they will be the greatest terror to the rebels.—They have old sores to mend, and I assure you there will be no sympathy, or no quarter on either side. It would do you good to see them drill. They pick up the musket much faster than white men, and O, how it sets them up when they receive a musket and United States uniform; and they show their approbation by making the old musket "shine like a nigger's heel." In the fight at the Bend, the negroes lost about 20 killed and 150 wounded. They used the bayonet, stock and barrel. One fellow shot one rebel, bayoneted another, and finished the third by knocking his brains out with the butt of his musket. Another took his old master prisoner, brought him in to his officers and introduced him as "My ole massa." He was a happy nigger.

I met Major Bailey and John Wingate, also Barrere, on the steamer John D. Perry, just arrived here from Memphis. They came to pay off the army. I had a pleasant chat about Janesville, and things in general, and as nothing would do but I should bring them to the front, I immediately accommodated them with mules, and we all started on the trip, some six miles over the hills, (a hard road to travel, I assure you,) and I showed them the elephant before their return.

We have three large siege guns in position, and as luck would have it, we were firing into the enemy's lines when we arrived. John and the Major did not know what to make of them. They said it was the first time they ever saw guns fired with shot or shell, and I thought so myself, to see their long faces when the old things would bust, and make things fly every way.

We have some 300 guns bearing on Vicksburg, and I believe we are going to give them a salute which will last for two days without intermission, from all the guns along the line; also the mortar boats and the gunboats on the river. "Music hall charms to soothe the savage breast."

We are going to follow out that old adage with Pemberton and his crew; at least we will try the efficacy of the thing with them. The city is doomed to destruction if they do not surrender. Gen. Grant stated that some of these fine structures would have the polish knocked off them before many days. Grant has received about 25,000 reinforcements from Schofield and Burnside, and as Joe Johnston has made his appearance in our rear with some 30,000 rebels, there will be fun on both sides of Grant's lines. Our rear is well protected, and there is no fear of defeat, as we have men enough to warm the wax in old Johnston's ear as well as Vicksburg. I have just visited, with Major Bailey and Wingate, 90 fine pieces of artillery that we captured from the rebels. They are fine brass pieces, with caissons attached, and all ready for use. I don't think they can scrape up ten pieces of artillery in this part of the country to play against Grant's rear. They have some awful big guns in Vicksburg, but they cannot reach us in the rear, as they are all in the river batteries.

This is my last letter till the place falls, as we intend to spend the 4th of July in the rebel stronghold.

Yours truly, W. B. BRITTON,
Major 8th W. I. V.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
Out of the 5th Wisconsin.
New York, June 13, 1863.

Thinking perhaps you might like to hear something from the army, and learn how the boys all get along, and having some leisure time, I thought I would write you a few lines.

To D. S. GLASSCO, Esq.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Eagle Regiment.

YOUNG'S POINT, La., June 13, 1863.

Editors' Gazette:—For the first time in 43 days, the regiment has tents to sleep in. We have been on another expedition, up the Yazoo river to Sartaria, 80 miles from this point. We also made another trip to Mechanicsburg, skirmishing with the enemy and driving him four miles, with a loss on our side of 1 killed and 16 wounded—two from our regiment, both dangerously. The enemy lost in killed 6, 30 wounded, and 100 prisoners. Our regiment did some splendid skirmishing, driving the rebels for near two miles at double-quick, into and through the town, they firing from

the buildings at us, and we fired the buildings. We have Taylor's Chicago battery with us now, six guns, and they did some splendid shooting in the engagement at Mechanicsburg.

We arrived at Haines' Bluff on last Sunday night, and Monday night Mower's brigade was ordered to Young's Point, to protect government stores and gunboats, and to guard against the rebels coming over from Vicksburg and destroying the mortar boats, which are giving them so much trouble. We expect some trouble here from the force that attacked the negro regiments at Milliken's, last Sunday, but I think the blacks gave them a dose that will regulate them for a short time. We don't want to hear any more about negroes not fighting. I have made many inquiries, and all agree that the negroes fought bravely, and used the bayonet freely. I talked with one of the 9th Louisiana, who was wounded in the foot and through the arm. I asked him if he shot many times. "Yes, sir," said he, "I shot right smart, and I punched my bayonet, too." "What?" said I, "you don't mean to say you killed a rebel with your bayonet?" "Oh yes, sir; I'm sure I killed him, for I put the bayonet clear plumb through him, and he just light over on his back, and I know he is done gone dead, sure!" I asked him, if the gunboats had not come up as they did, if he did not think the rebels would have whipped them. "Well, master," said he, "you see, there was surely four of them to one of us, and I think they would after a while get the best of us, for you see they had so many that they would soon had us all killed, and then you know we could not done any more wid 'em." I think that pretty good. If they intend to fight until they are all killed, I think they will do to use for soldiers. I wish there were five hundred thousand of them in the field, to day.

I wrote to you about two weeks ago, saying that it would take forty thousand men to raise the siege of Vicksburg. To-day, it would take one hundred thousand. Don't feel uneasy—we have a sure thing. It will take a little time, but better take a few weeks than to lose fifteen or twenty thousand men. We are all willing to wait. We have all been at the door, and have seen the elephant; we got into the trenches, but could not climb them. I gave you an account of the part our regiment and brigade took in the storming of the works, in letter written a few days after the fight.

Our lines are so close to the enemy now that the men of the two armies can converse with each other, and I am informed that 400 federal guns frown on the besieged city. Bombarding is kept up morning and evening, and by the mortar boats during the night. The middle of the days are so hot that both armies lay off in the shade. Our sharpshooters lay so close to the rebel fort that it is almost impossible for them to work their guns. If a man sticks his head above the works he is sure to get a dozen bullets sent at him. To day General Grant is thundering away at them with all his artillery, and we are having the biggest 4th of July down here now—a day you ever read about. It commenced this morning, and for 48 hours 400 guns will throw shot and shell into the enemy's works; some of them throw shot that weigh over 200 lbs. Men are at work mining the forts, and some of them will soon be torn to atoms with powder.

A part of the 8th regiment is on picket duty directly in front of the city, at short range with a rifle, to keep the men from obtaining water from the Mississippi, and to prevent any portion of them from escaping on rafts across into Louisiana. The health of the regiment is not good at present. We have three large siege guns in position, and as luck would have it, we were firing into the enemy's lines when we arrived. The city is doomed to destruction if they do not surrender. Gen. Grant stated that some of these fine structures would have the polish knocked off them before many days. Grant has received about 25,000 reinforcements from Schofield and Burnside, and as Joe Johnston has made his appearance in our rear with some 30,000 rebels, there will be fun on both sides of Grant's lines. Our rear is well protected, and there is no fear of defeat, as we have men enough to warm the wax in old Johnston's ear as well as Vicksburg. I have just visited, with Major Bailey and Wingate, 90 fine pieces of artillery that we captured from the rebels. They are fine brass pieces, with caissons attached, and all ready for use. I don't think they can scrape up ten pieces of artillery in this part of the country to play against Grant's rear. They have some awful big guns in Vicksburg, but they cannot reach us in the rear, as they are all in the river batteries.

This is my last letter till the place falls, as we intend to spend the 4th of July in the rebel stronghold.

Yours truly, W. B. BRITTON,
Major 8th W. I. V.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
Out of the 5th Wisconsin.
New York, June 13, 1863.

Thinking perhaps you might like to hear something from the army, and learn how the boys all get along, and having some leisure time, I thought I would write you a few lines.

To D. S. GLASSCO, Esq.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Eagle Regiment.

YOUNG'S POINT, La., June 13, 1863.

Editors' Gazette:—For the first time in 43 days, the regiment has tents to sleep in. We have been on another expedition, up the Yazoo river to Sartaria, 80 miles from this point. We also made another trip to Mechanicsburg, skirmishing with the enemy and driving him four miles, with a loss on our side of 1 killed and 16 wounded—two from our regiment, both dangerously.

The enemy lost in killed 6, 30 wounded, and 100 prisoners. Our regiment did some splendid skirmishing, driving the rebels for near two miles at double-quick, into and through the town, they firing from

the buildings at us, and we fired the buildings. We have Taylor's Chicago battery with us now, six guns, and they did some splendid shooting in the engagement at Mechanicsburg.</

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863:

Arrive. Close. Depart.

Chicago, through. 1:00 A. M. 6:30 A. M. 7:00 P. M.

and way. 1:25 P. M. 7:00 P. M.

Chicago, through. 2:15 A. M. 12:30 P. M. 11:00 P. M.

Milwaukee, through. 1:45 P. M. 11:45 A. M. 12:15 P. M.

Milwaukee, way. 1:45 P. M. 11:45 A. M. 12:15 P. M.

Monroe and way. 1:45 P. M. 11:45 A. M. 12:15 P. M.

Madison, way. 2:30 P. M. 9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

Eastern mail, via Detroit. 2:30 P. M. 9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

and Grand Haven. 2:15 A. M. 9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.

Overland Mail, via Milwaukee. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 A. M.

Overland mail to Madison departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 A. M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.

Overland mail to Overland departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 9 A. M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.

Overland mail to Overland departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Examination at the Institute for the Blind.

The committee appointed to witness and report upon the examination held on the 24th of June, 1863, at the institute for the blind, at Janesville, in this state, report that they were present at the examinations, which were highly satisfactory, indicating thorough training and unrewarded diligence on the part of those acting as teachers in this important institution.

Classes were examined in reading, arithmetic, mental and practical, geography, writing, grammar and philosophy. The pupils of few institutions equal, in their proficiency in the various branches in which they were examined, the scholars of this school for the blind.

Where all were so good it would seem almost invidious to particularize. But we would mention, among others, the class in philosophy under Mr. Little, and the classes in arithmetic under Mrs. Little and Miss Schofield, as evincing peculiar quickness of thought and readiness in solving the questions proposed to them by their teachers and the committee.

The recitation in grammar was satisfactory. Those in geography interesting and accurate. We were pleased with the method adopted in this institution of rendering the boundaries of states and territories, which we were informed by Mr. Little, is taken from the United States statutory description of boundaries.

One of the most pleasing features of the examination was the music, vocal and instrumental, which was very fine. The selections showed a nice and discriminating taste on the part of their teacher, Prof. Allen. The distinctive features to be commended in the singing were prompt time and intonation, and true expression. Quality of tone also has not been forgotten by the instructor. The performances upon the piano forte were all good, and some of them of a high order. The examination in harmony and composition was very satisfactory, proving that blind persons can thoroughly understand the art of composition, and that Prof. Allen is apt in imparting a knowledge of the theory of which he is an accomplished master. The entire examination in music could not but afford the highest hopes for the future of these unfortunate ones thus put in possession of an acquirement which, while it shall afford them pleasure, may also be turned to pecuniary account when they shall leave the institution.

In conclusion the committee feel that they may congratulate the state upon the present condition of this institution. It is well managed, as far as the committee were able to observe. One of the best indications of the domestic care and management is the appearance and happiness of the pupils, and the air of home contentment that always reigns about the building whenever it is visited.

Every dollar invested by the state here is well invested, redounds to its honor, and its reputation for philanthropy, and is the means of incalculable benefit to an otherwise very unfortunate portion of our race.

H. W. SPALDING,
H. N. CONSTOCK,
T. MARTIN TOWNE,
A. J. CRAIG,
CHAS. L. THOMPSON,
R. B. CURTIS,
S. T. LOCKWOOD.

FULLY RECOMPENDED.—Dr. John Tinker, of Clinton, writes to the Monitor that he has voted with the republicans for the last eight years, and God knows that he is ashamed of the party and ashamed of himself. The doctor may be assured that the feeling entertained by him towards the republican party has been fully reciprocated by the party towards him. It has for a long time been ashamed of him.

REVIVING.—The hot weather is thawing out the copperhead organ across the river. As calamities thicken upon the country, its reptile instincts become more active.

The capture of Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington would develop fully all the characteristics which once marked it, and which a prudent regard to consequences has recently restrained, while an invasion of Wisconsin would make it a full-blooded Chicago Times "peace" organ.

SOLDIERS CLOTHING RECEIVED.—Mr. E. C. Smith of this city has received a lot of overcoats belonging to members of Capt. Miles' company, which will be delivered when called for, by those whom they are directed.

Look Out for a VILLAIN or a LUNATIC.

—A man was discovered to-day in the vault of an outbuilding, where he had erected a platform to station himself. Unfortunately he escaped before aid could be had to secure him. His object can only be surmised, but it will be well to be on the watch for him.

THE MILWAUKEE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION.—The Wisconsin says that the number of persons at the mass convention at Milwaukee, yesterday, was about one quarter what was expected. There were from 3000 to 5000 present. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, generally known as "Sunset Cox," and Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, were in attendance.

A Friend in Need. Try It.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of New Bedford, the great bone setter, and has been used in the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. It is a powerful remedy, not a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Complaints, and is particularly useful as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Blisters, &c. It has astringent and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and attachment of all who have ever used it. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and will perform its妙 in within the last two years, attest this fact.

See advertisement. ap13dawleyow

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 28, 1863.

We make up prices as follows:

HEAT—white winter, 1,600 lbs. good to extra mill spring, 1,600 lbs.; fair to good shipping grade, 1,600 lbs.; rejected quantities, 750 lbs.

BRYE—quiet at 63¢80 per 50 lbs.

BARLEY—choice samples, 90¢100c per 50 lbs., and 80¢ common to fair.

CORN—white dent 40¢ per 50 lbs.; yellow and mixed lots, 42¢; ear 23¢30 per 70 lbs.

OATS—active demand at 58¢50c.

LEANS—whole 1,600 lbs. per 50 lbs., common to fair quality 600 lbs.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 31¢25, 40¢ per 48 lbs.

BUTTER—in good supply at 10¢12c.

EGGS—plenty in 50 per dozen.

POTATOES—in fair demand at 45¢50 for choice No. 1s and Pickneys, and 25¢50 for common.

FOUL—50 lbs. per 50 lbs., 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 4¢40c per lb., turkeys 5¢50c.

WOOL—ranges from 45¢80 for fair to choice clips, unwashed 1¢20 per lb.; dry, 10¢12c.

DRESSED HOGS—50 lbs. at 45¢50 per 100 for heavy hams and 87¢50 per 100 for light.

Black Silk Saques, CIRCULAR AND MANTILLAS, JUST RECEIVED BY RICE, GAUL & RICE.

Some elegant styles in the above goods, and made of the very best silk.

BEST SILK, and which we will sell at the very SMALLS PROFITS.

Cast Cast Steel Plows.

THIS new and wonderful plow, which is creating so much excitement among the farmers of the northwest, and which is

Warranted to Scour

in any soil, and OUTWEAR

any three Cast Steel Plows of any other manufacture my 19th. E. S. BARROWS.

Something New and Good! Sterling's Ambrosia,

FOR Preserving, Preserving and Beautifying the Hair.

IT is the best thing in the market. For sale at the People's Drug Store, Janesville.

G. R. CURTIS.

Photograph Albums.

HAVE this day received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best assortment of

ALBUMS

ever exhibited in Janesville. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine.

J. SUTHERLAND, ap24d

— April 24th, 1863.

Cash for Wool.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price in cash, for wool, my 13daw.

W. H. WHITAKER.

A Magnificent Lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

JUST received and for sale cheaper than ever before at SUTHERLAND'S.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.

MISS MARGARET B. WEST,

TEACHER of Piano Forte and Singing on the newest and most approved principles. Particular attention given to the study of Lessons given (1) desired at the pupil's residence.

The residence of Miss West is in the brick dwelling south of the rear of the Methodist church. d. 607.

Musical Instruction!

W. C. RAYNER,

TEACHER of the Piano Forte, Melodeon, Thorough Bass and Harmony.

TERMS, \$10 per Quarter, 24 Lessons,

PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.50.

Application may be made at Wilson's Music Store, Lappin's Block, 3d story.

Washing Made Easy.

The Universal Clothes Wringer!

is sold at

Richardson's Hardware Store.

Don't buy any other kind, for this is the best, and I will prove it if you will call and see.

W. C. RAYNER, my 13daw.

Board Taken for Rent.

THE second house north of the Excelsior Hotel, now being thoroughly repaired, will be rented, and the rent taken in board if desired. Apply to

W. C. RAYNER, my 13daw.

May 19th, 1863.

CLOSING OUT.

HAVING decided to discontinue this branch of my business, I will close out the stock to any one at a greatly

REDUCED PRICE,

or will sell to suit purchasers if no one takes the whole stock.

W. G. WHEELOCK, my 13daw.

WINE AND LIQUORS.

Fine-cut Tobacco, Superior Cigars, Snuff, &c. I have

also a choice lot of

VARNISHES,

Furniture Varnish, Coach Varnish, Demar Varnish, Japan Varnish, and all kinds of

Paints, Oils, Drugs, Glass,

&c., &c., &c., &c. E. RIDER.

June 1st, 1863.

American Express Company.

1863, 1863.

General Express Forwarders Between all Points

EST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH.

Each Express is sent on a first class passenger

and accompanied by a Trusty Messenger for

safe delivery.

TERMS AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

All losses and damages promptly adjusted.

Collection Department.

Particular attention given to the collection of NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, ACCOUNTS AND HONORABLES OF PURCHASE sent with goods to be collected on delivery.

Goods with invoices to be collected on delivery of the same, should always be marked C. O. D., and amount marked on packages or box.

EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.

This company have recently extended their lines, and now do business at all points on the Upper Mississippi, from the mouth of the river to the head of the St. Croix, and from the head of the St. Croix to the head of the Mississippi, and the company's

agents are now established at St. Paul, Fort Dodge, Sioux City, and Davenport, Iowa.

Connections are made in New York with Wells, Fargo & Co., for California, Oregon, &c.

Connections are made in New York with the British Postal Telegraph Company, and all parts of the old country.

At St. Louis, by Overland Mail Company, for Peoria, Peoria, Illinois, &c.

At St. Paul, by the Minnesota & Pacific, for St. Paul, St. Paul, &c.

At Milwaukee, by the Milwaukee & Janesville, for Milwaukee, Milwaukee, &c.

At Davenport, by the Davenport & Rock Island, for Davenport, Davenport, &c.

At Sioux City, by the Sioux City & Rock Island, for Sioux City, Sioux City, &c.

At Rock Island, by the Rock Island & Mississippi, for Rock Island, Rock Island, &c.

At Davenport, by the Davenport & Rock Island, for Davenport, Davenport, &c.

